# The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869. NUMBER 19.



## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY PALEMON JOHN.

*Office on Northeast corner of Main and Road Sts.*

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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## ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite Carolinian office. vlnd-ly

GRANDY & BINES, attorneys at law, office on Main st., south side. vlnd-ly

W. M. ELRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Road st., south of Court House. vlnd-ly

JOHN L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on Main st., north of Court House. vlnd-ly

D. G. FOX, physician and surgeon, at his residence on Main st. vlnd-ly

Dr. A. R. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main st., opposite Baptist Church. vlnd-ly

Dr. JOSEPH COMMANDER, office on Road st., near the corner of Main, residence Church st. vlnd-ly

Dr. R. K. SHELL, physician, office over Green & Gregory's store, on Pennsylvania Avenue. vlnd-ly

Dr. E. H. MONTGOMERY, physician, office on Road street, opposite old Post Office. vlnd-ly

MILLINERY.

MISS SARAH LAMB TRACY, millinery, southwest corner of Road and Main sts. vlnd-ly

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., Road st., opposite Main. vlnd-ly

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. WHITEHEAD, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northwest corner of Road and Main sts. vlnd-ly

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. SCHEN, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, liquors, tobacco, cigars, &c., Main st., opposite Court House. vlnd-ly

DAVID TURNER & CO., N. C. Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Water st., Elizabeth City, N. C. vlnd-ly

CANNON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, corner Road and Christian sts. vlnd-ly

S. WRIGHT, dealer in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, Main and Water sts. vlnd-ly

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, corner Road and Christian sts. vlnd-ly

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner of Road and Christian sts. vlnd-ly

C. GORKIN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, Road st., near Main. vlnd-ly

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 1 Granby's Wharf, Water st. vlnd-ly

WM. STEGER, baker, confectioner, &c., Road st., north of Christian st. vlnd-ly

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Christian st. vlnd-ly

C. GUERRY, agent for domestic and foreign Water Companies Market House. vlnd-ly

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. E. HARRELL, photographer, Road street, over W. C. Gregory's store. vlnd-ly

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jno C. Russell, proprietor, Boarding and lodging. Nights at west end of Road st. vlnd-ly

PENDLETON HOTEL, P. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. vlnd-ly

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, sale stable, Main street. vlnd-ly

C. P. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. vlnd-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULLIPHER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank County. Office at old State Bank Building. vlnd-ly

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the North Carolinian. vlnd-ly

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. vlnd-ly

GEO. M. SCOTT, life fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. vlnd-ly

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. vlnd-ly

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. vlnd-ly

W. B. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. vlnd-ly

A. B. PERSEE, boat and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. vlnd-ly

I. O. O. F.—Achor Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. O. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 7 o'clock.


## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January as follows:—Mayor, Board of Commissioners, at the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cole. Commissioners—R. B. Culliphen, Jr., Jno. Powell, Geo. Cole, Sandy J. Ball, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Powell, Geo. Cole, Sandy J. Ball, R. B. Culliphen, Jr. Treasurer—Geo. Gurkin. Attorney—C. W. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culliphen. Collector—J. H. Mitchell. Constable—J. H. Mitchell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Postmaster—C. W. Grandy, Jr. Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M. P. Church, Rev W. P. Wright, Pastor. Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m. on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings, second Sunday after Sunday School.—Roman A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pike, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 8 and 8 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Saugatuck, No. 8, K. of J.—Meets every Thursday evening.—Pasquotank Council, No. 4, R. A.—Meets every Monday evening.—Achore, No. 14, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Members of Congress, C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram Eure, Washington.

### BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, O L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, W C Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml Windley, T H Blount, Reuben Boyd, Josephus Peed, Stancil Watson.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram Eure, Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

### BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A B Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, R H Shannons; Surveyor, A J Rhodes; Commissioners, W H Gregory, W P Hipkins, W H Bond, Bond E King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

### CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayditt; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Forebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Blanshall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Forebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Forebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

### CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

### CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Perebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Mason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

### GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

### HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Redd; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, E A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

### HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader. Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Hollomon, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, T G Skinner, Winton.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

### HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isried B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C Mebane, John J Fulford, Redd P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

### MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Sitterson; Treasurer, Wm Cohoon; Coroner, Merrick Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm C Elborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas Hadison, T A Rogerson, Esq.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

### NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Conoly; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollaman, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds, Sylvanus Cook.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jacksonville.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cowrkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Grandy, G W Bell, W A Price, W J Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, D W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Perry, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Deputa White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

### TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Joseph W Keech; Surveyor, Wm Sexton; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mellon; Treasurer, Levi Dickson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Jones; Register of Deeds, Jno Harrell; Surveyor, R F Hodge; Commissioners, R S Cooke, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

### FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; J A White, Belvidere.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 3d July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. H. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.
C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.
TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of the Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.
DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.
D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.
A. D. JENKINS, Teller.
HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.
S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.
C. E. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.
ALBERT W. FISHER, of Baden, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.
W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.
CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Coleon L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each county in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

### SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Sidney M. Finger, of Salem, Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $2500. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

### SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in the district. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor, at his discretion. Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Clond; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, Alfred Sherrard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, ——; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

### UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. T. Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Elenton; S. T. Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas. Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.


## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.


## Poetry.

### Something to Tell.

I've something to tell you, blue-eyed one!
Come with me down to the swinging gate;
The rest might hear it—would that none
Should hear it but you, my blue-eyed one;
Then come with me down to the swinging gate.

I've something to say in your soft pink ear,
Down there where the blossoms are fresh and red.
And the blossoms ne'er whisper the things they hear,
But treasure them deep in their petals, my dear,
Or sigh them away to the stars overhead.

I've something to breathe in your wealth of curls,
Down there where the brook is a thing of glee
And the waters go by in eddying whirls,
Like the merry laughter of romping girls—
Will you listen, my love, while I breathe it thee?

I've something to speak that I cannot keep
Forever and aye in my heart's warm shrine;
It's musical, low, and warm, and deep,
As the dreamy music that pulses our sleep,
And as true as the sweetest stars that shine.

I've something to ask as I hold your hand,
And press you close to my own warm heart;
While our lips are touching, the golden sand
In the glass of Time shall surcease and stand,
And you'll answer me ere our lips can part?

I've something to ask you, under the blue,
While the moon is stooping to kiss the sea,
That of all the world I would ask but you,
And ask till you answer me warm and true
For the truth of your love is warm to me.

I've something to ask you—never again
Shall the question be spoken by lips of mine;
If you answer me fondly, my pulses then
Will throb with the highest hopes of men,
And beat in eternal thrill to thine.

I've something to ask you! Nay, no one is here
But the fairies who list in the flowers for thee;
Then listen, my sweet! I would win thee here—
Ah! why did I waver so long, my dear?
For your kisses are sweeter than Eden to me.

## Selected Story.

### Lost and Found in the Snow.

High up below the summet of the Brocked, chief of the Harz Mountains, is a flat moorland, the Brockenfield, wild, dreary, far from men. The nearest town belongs to the miners of Andreasberg, three hours distant, and the weather is not often friendly to much intercourse. The air of the Brockenfield is nearly always cold; the trees are stunted and overgrown with the long gray lischen, which apparently protects them from the wintry blast, and looks like the beard of an old man. No flowery fields are here; no corn, not even potatoes will thrive in this dreary home of cold weather, starved and deformed trees, long damp moss, reeds and sedges.

Only a rare wanderer passes this way or an emigrant trading in canary birds, which are largely bred among the miners, and brought down to Harzburg, thence to be despatched over Europe in the tiny wicker cages we often see them sold in. Or perchance, in the heighth of summer, visitors from Harzburg, who are using the saline baths there or consumptive patients from the fir-needle cure of Andreasberg, will drive to the Brockenfield to see the famous Rehberger Graben. Such visitors put up and dine at the forester's house, the only habitation in this district.

It was occupied some years ago by Paul Smitt, whose post was a tolerably lucrative one, the Hanoverian Government having made some amends in payment for the lone position. But even the good pay tempted few to accept the situation.

When it was offered to Paul, he accepted it eargerly. It was the very spot for him. He was a tall, sturdy, fine-looking man, his handsome face bronzed with long exposure to the wind and weather; only when he lifted his sugar-loaf-shaped hunt-man's hat was there a bit of fair skin visible along the top of his forehead. His quiet blue eyes lay deep in his head, shaded by somewhat overhanging brows, which gave a stern appearance to his face. He had always been grave; as a boy he had not mixed in the sports of his companions, but kept aloof and apart from them to study his forest craft. He loved his profession for its own sake, but there had been a time when he had loved it also for the sake of another, hoping by steady work sooner to bring about the doubling of his happiness. He had served his apprenticeship under a lowland forester, who encouraged and loved the studious youth, and did not see with dissatisfaction that he worked harder after the forester's pretty daughter. Beatrice came from her city boarding school. Old Emil Bergen was glad to think that a young man he liked so much might become his son-in-law and relieve him of all further care for his one motherless child. He therefore brought the young people as much together as he could, and once when a ticklish matter had to be reported down in the town, instead of going himself, he sent Paul; thus putting him in the way for promotion.

It was then, before he left for the town, that Paul spoke his mind to Beatrice. He had been working in the wood all the afternoon, looking after the welfare of a young spruce nursery, when she passed him with a bunch of wood camelias in her hand.

"Oh, Paul," she said, seeing him, "look how many of these I have found. They are my favorite flowers; I love their simplicity; they thrive in out-of-the-way places; they are not ambitious," she added with a smile. "Not like you, Paul."

"Do you dislike my ambition?"

"Oh no, but you sit evening after evening reading over your books, studying how to improve your position in the world, and I think you might have given us more of your company."

"And for whom do you think I work so hard?" he asked, looking straight into her face.

"How should I know?" she said, saucily, though she blushed and looked down.

"Do you care to know?" he resumed, and as he spoke he advanced a step nearer her and took the hand that hung listless by her side; the other held the flowers in which she was now burying her blusing face. She knew what was coming; she dreaded it, she longed for it, she seemed rooted to the spot as by some magic spell. She neither spoke nor stirred.

"Beatrice, I love you. I wished to work to make a position for myself in which my wife could live at ease as she had been used to do at home. I did not feel it honorable to take a girl from a good home to offer her a less comfortable one. You led me on just now, or it would not have been till I had house and range to call my own that I would have stepped to you and said, Beatrice, I love you. Will you be my wife? But as it is, it is; and if you can give me only a hope, Beatrice——"

She did not answer him one tiny word. Her head was only buried deeper in the flowers; but she did not resist him either when he drew her closer to him, when he held her in his strong embrace, and pressed a kiss on her bowed head.

"Say one word to me, Beatrice," he pleaded; "one word."

"I love you, Paul," she stammered; and then hastily broke away from him and ran into the house.

A week after this the young man left for the town, where he staid three months, and at the end of that time was appointed to a station twelve miles distant from his love. Though it divided them, it made him glad; for would it not soon bring them together? It was not an advancement he could marry on; but it was the intermediate step to such promotion, and he was pleased to have got so far. Before departing for his new home, he went once more to say farewell to his old one, and to take away his few possessions.

All was as he had left it, except Beatrice, and she seemed changed—how he could hardly say.

There was a shyness and distance about her manner toward himself that pained him; she had more the behavior of a lady than those simple girlish ways he had delighted in before. When he dropped some hint of this to her father he pooh-poohed it. "Why, Paul," he said, "the maid must change into the woman, and thought of approaching matrimony sobers every girl. These are cobwebs of the brain boy; shake them off, they are not worthy of her or you."

Paul left the old Forsathaus with an anxious heart. But youth is so trustful and love so desirous to believe what it hopes, that the cheerful, friendly letters he received fortnightly from kind old Emil Bergen, full of news and messages from Beatrice, dispelled his doubts and fears. The young man worked on as steadily as ever.

But one August morning he received two letters. One was written in the stiff hand-writing of his old master, the other sealed with the huge Governmental seal. He hastily broke the latter, for he thought it might directly concern the attainment of his aim in life; nor was he mistaken. The writing offered to Paul Smitt, Forster, the Fosterei of Odenbruck on the Brockenfield, with a good income and certain privileges in consideration of its lonely position.

Can I take Beatrice there? was his first thought. Will it be right thus to bury her alive? For himself he had no thought; wherever she was there was life enough for him.

While thus considering he opened the other letter. His eyes flew over the pages, and as he read his face grew hard and sad. When he had come to the end he crunched the letter wildly in his hand, threw it far from him, and tottering into a chair burst into tears.

The letter that had changed the whole current of Paul's being ran thus:

MY WELL-LOVED PAUL.—How shall I find words in which to clothe my grief—our grief—for it is yours as much as mine, my boy? Beatrice is ours no longer; yesterday she left her father's home to follow the young Squire of V——. All I can learn is that the gentleman has met her much lately in the woods, that they went away together, and were last seen near G——. I shall not attempt to follow her to try to bring her back. She can be my daughter no longer. To deceive her doting old father and affianced husband; no, Paul, to forgive her is more, than I can do. But you, my boy, you must remain my son; as such I have always loved you. Come to see me as soon as you can leave; my eyes long to behold you, my ears to hear your voice. We will grieve together for our darling. Come to your affectionate foster father.

EMIL BERGEN.

Paul accepted the Government offer. What place could be too lonely for him now? What place lonely enough wherein to bury himself and his grief? There was a quiet meeting of the two men struck by the same blow, the elder it brought nearer to the grave; the younger having formed through it a grave for the full pride of life and youth. The father knew little of his daughter, and had not sought to learn more.

"Paul, should she ever fall in your way deal kindly to her, for her father's sake if you can no longer do so for her own. Will you, Paul?"

"I will," he replied, firmly. "And now farewell, my good father; may we soon meet again; happy we can never be, but perchance we may become more resigned."

"Amen," said the old man, but he shook his head doubtfully.

From that day forth Paul Smitt, of Odenbruck, had lived in the lonely Forsthaus, and since that day there had passed ten long, weary, uneventful years. He did his work conscientiously and well, was respected and feared by his servants and dependents, but during all those years no one had come any nearer to the lonely man. If any one were ill or in trouble, he was kind and sympathetic, inexhaustible in charity and well-doing, but all thanks, all expression of feeling he would ward off sternly. One day sped with him like another. At six he would take his frugal breakfast of beer, soup and coarse black bread; at one he dined as frugally; at eight he took his supper, read for his instruction or amusement until ten, then went to bed.

Paul's grief had not deminished by his brooding on it as the years rolled on. Before he had been three weeks at his new home old Emil Bergen died, and Paul was left without a friend in the world. The only people with whom he might have visited were the keepers of the hotel on the top of the Brocken, to whom it was a two hours' walk over a rough, stony road. But he never sought their society; besides, in summer they were too busy with constant visitors, and in the winter they were either totally snowed up or left the place altogether.

One winter night the wind howled and moaned and beat against the firm built house as though it would level it at one gust, and when the wind ceased the snow began steadily to fall, and falling still for eight days, lay so high upon the ground that the only way out of the house was by its roof. This was not unusual, and when the snow had hardened over the inmates turned out by the roof as though it were a most natural thing. After a few days it snowed again, and one night Paul was aroused from sleep by hearing some commotion in the house.

"What is it?" he called out; "what is the matter?"

"Travellers lost in the snow, sir; we are bringing them in."

"Right," he replied, "I shall be down directly." And in a few moments he was standing among his men in the long dark passage, where by the dim light of a candle a woman's body was being borne into the house, followed by a man carrying a child. The boy was living—there was no doubt of that—but the woman's fate was doubtful. When he saw that it was a woman, Paul approached no nearer.

"Prepare a warm bedroom at once," he commanded. "Hand her over to the female servants, and let me know if she be alive or dead. For restoratives come to me. You, my brave fellows," he said, addressing the rescuers, "come in here and drink something hot."

This invitation they were not slow to obey, and while drinking they told how they had been belated at their work, how they had heard something moaning at their feet, and how they had found this couple half buried in the snow. Presently a woman servant came in and reported that the mother was alive, but very ill, and Paul ordered that if it were possible, some one should go over to Andreasberg next day to fetch the doctor. Meanwhile they should take the usual precautions for her and child; for the care of people rescued from the snow was not a new experience at Odenbruck. Had the unfortunate wanderer been a man Paul would have been the first at his bedside; but a woman—such a case had not occurred before, and he avoided women. Four weeks this woman lay in his house half dead. Daily he inquired after her, allowed his two maids to devote themselves entirely to her and the child, but in no other way allowed this incident to interfere with his life. The child, which had once run in his way and stood in mute admiration of the splendid man in gray and green, he sternly ordered to be kept out of his sight. "Feed and keep the boy well, let him have all he needs, but do not let him run in my path," he said. And it never happened again.

After months of illness, weeks of convalescence, the sick woman was restored to health, and with her complete restoration spring also had set in, and she was anxious to proceed upon her way. But though warned and dissuaded by all the servants, she could not be induced to leave the house without seeing its master, and thanking him in person for his kindness.

So one evening in the twilight, when she had heard his firm heavy tread along the gravel, had heard him close to the outer door behind him, and when he was about to enter his parlor, she ran down from her room and encountered him in the dark passage.

"Who is it?" he asked; he seeing still less than she, for he had come from out of the light.

"The woman whom you have sheltered for so long, sir. May I not speak a few words to you?" she asked, for he seemed inclined to enter the room and leave her standing without.

"What is it? Do you want to know your way? My man can tell you. Or money?—you shall have some."

"Neither," she said, taken aback by the hardness of his address. "I wanted to thank you." As she spoke she followed him into the room.

He stood with his back to the window and disembarrassed himself of his gun; she was opposite him, and the failing light fell upon her face.

"I do not love thanks. I have done no more than common humanity demanded." He looked up at her with a mien that said, you can go now. But when he saw her he was spell-bound; a wild glare came into his eyes, and he seized her fiercely by the hand.

"Beatrice, is it you?"

It was her turn to be amazed; she had not seen him clearly before; now he had turned more to to the light.

"My God!" she stammered. "Oh no, it cannot be Paul Smitt!"

"It is," he said, dropping her hand. The wild look had faded, the face had regained its hardness. "I am glad," he went on stiffly, that chance has thrown you in my way. I can now deliver the message your dead father gave me for you."

"My father dead!" she screamed. "Oh, Heaven, this also!" She fell down fainting at his feet.

Coolly and with seeming unconcern, Paul rang for a servant, told him to remove the fainting woman, said that if she asked for a message from him, they should give her a letter he would presently write, ordered that she should be sped on her way with every comfort, but commanded sternly that she might be brought no more into his presence.

Her father dead, the father to whom she was now about to go, to fall down at his feet and entreat his forgiveness, to pray to him to grant a home, if not to herself, at least to her child. Led away by childish vanity, Beatrice had trusted the promises of the young squire of V—— that he would make her a lady—elevate her to his own rank. She had firmly believed until some few years since that he had married her, that the paper he had given her to sign was a true document, and that she had been basely deserted by her husband. When he left her, she had settled down quietly and soberly in busy little Andreasberg, where neither her name nor her story was known. There she had lived, respected and beloved, working her way steadily, keeping herself and educating her child, and even her own keen shame was beginning to deaden somewhat in feeling from its having no nourishment from without. Till one day, as she was walking through the market-place to take some work home, she met the man who had played her false. He was arm in arm with another gentleman, smoking and laughing. She flew towards him, stammering she knew not what. He turned upon her fiercely, and muttered: "You shall suffer for this, woman!" Then with some light laughing remark to his companion, of which she could only distinguish "Some mistaken resemblance—must be mad!" they passed along.

From that day Andreasberg was no refuge for her. Her story, mutilated and aggravated, was in every one's mouth, and one day, goaded to despair and frenzy, she determined to run from the town and seek her father's house once more. At least he could not be harder than the world. An angry visit from the Squire, whom she had crossed effectually in a plan of marriage, caused her to pack her few valuables about her self, take up her child and fly from him into the dark cold night with the snow lying thick on the ground. She had gone on and on in a condition of half dream, with only sense enough to cover her boy from the cold. She felt how the chill air was benumbing her, how the snow clogged her footsteps, and at last knew nothing more till she found herself at the forester's house. From the wrath of the deceiver to the wrath of the deceived.

Beatrice threw herself on the floor in agony of grief. As she lay thus, the servant Anna came in.

"Madam," she said, "your child is not well. Will you come to him?"

In an instant all her senses returned, and she followed to an adjoining room. The boy lay in his little bed, his face red with fever, moaning as though in pain, and when he saw his mother it was but a very weak smile that played round his face.

"My child, my child!" cried Beatrice, falling on her knees beside the cot; "you must not be ill now, not just now; we cannot stay here, we must go. Do you think it is serious, Anna?"

"I'm afraid he's sickening for some child's illness, ma'am," was the reply; "at any rate you cannot move him as he is; you must wait and see what it turns to."

"But I can't stay in this house no longer," she cried; "I must, I must go."

"The Herr Forester would never turn you out while he could offer you a roof. You do not know him, madam; you do not know how good he is. I will go to him and tell him the child is ill, and he will, I am sure, press you to remain," and before Beatrice could prevent her the girl was gone.

While Beatrice was fighting herself, holding her child in her arms meanwhile, the door opened and a firm step passed along the floor. She did not need to raise her head. She knew who stood there.

"Beatrice," he said, and his voice was softer than it had been that morning, "Beatrice, you must stay here; you must not imperil your child's life. I shall not come into your way more than before; had you not sought me you would never have known under whose roof you had been all this while;

# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

**PALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor.**

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 4, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.


*BACK AGAIN.*

It affords us pleasure to be able to announce that we are back again, after an absence of four weeks, and are hard at work catching up with our crrrespondence and pressure of business. After this week we hope to be ourself again in the "chair editorial," and in a condition to devote our undivided attention to the NORTH CAROLINIAN. The cordial greeting our friends are extending to us and our family is appreciated. Having located here we shall feel a deep concern in everything calculated to promote and advance the growth, development and prosperity of Elizabeth City and Eastern North Carolina, and we expect to be found in the front rank advocating and defending their interest.

*LO! THE POOR INDIAN.*

At Baltimore, one evening last week, we had the pleasure of hearing a lecture by BENJAMIN HOLLOWELL, of Alexandria Va., upon the condition, character, habits and peculiarities of the Indians. During the past summer he, in company with several other distinguished members of the Society of Friends, paid a visit to the several Indian Agencies in the Northern Superintendency. Our readers will remember that at the suggestion of the President, communication was opened with the Indian Bureau, resulting in the establishing of a Superintendency under the charge of SAMUEL M. JANNEY, and the appointing of Agencies, all under the charge of Friends. These Agents have located upon the several Reservations in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas, and from the report given by Friend HOLLOWELL they are accomplishing a good work—one tending to the education and *civilizing* of the Indian.

The lecture was full of interest and the large and intelligent audience that heard it went away not only with a better knowledge of the condition and wants of our red brothers, but deeply impressed with the importance of the great work in which these Friends are engaged. We shall take occasion in future numbers of our paper to refer to some interesting facts and statistics bearing upon this subject.

*THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT WILL BE ADOPTED.*

Vermont has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. The vote was taken by yeas and nays in each House, and was unanimous in the Senate. In the House there were twelve votes against it, but Colonel DICKEY, the acknowledged leader of the Democracy, and their candidate for Speaker, *voted yea*, as did also Mr. BISHOP, hitherto staunch and faithful in the ranks of the old line Democracy.

Already eighteen States have signified their ratification, "in due form of law," to the State Department at Washington. Two more, Missouri and Kansas, must repeat their action to remedy some informality, which they will surely do. This secures twenty States. Virginia ratified it a few days ago, but has not yet notified the Department. This makes twenty one States which have signified by their acts their approval. Only seven more are required, and the States certain to follow are Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas and Mississippi—the last two as a condition precedent to reconstruction. One more is needed. This will be found in Rhode Island or Ohio, one or both, and both are very certain.

*THE QUESTION SETTLED.*

The Pennsylvania and Ohio elections have settled the question of the Fifteenth Amendment. This is a benefit to the South as well as to the North as it will remove the Negro from our politics by making him a part of our voting population all over the Union. He will vote North as well as South. When this question is settled, instead of quarrelling about the Negro, *all* parties can devote their attention to the development and advancement of the country. How much better it will be for us all.

*THE POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.*

The Post Office Money Order System is proving a success. It has only been in operation but a few years and has already demonstrated that it will pay. During the fiscal year ending June, 1868, something over $16,000,000 were transmitted through the respective offices, while last year $46,000,000 were so transmitted. The people have confidence in this medium for the transmission of money.

*CAUGHT IN THEIR TRAP.*

We see that the infamous clique of gold gamblers, led by Fisk and Gould, in New York, who brought about the recent "corner" in gold, lost heavily—were caught in their own trap. Creditors are levying on their property, and had they not the Treasury of the Erie railroad to pilfer from, it is probable they would be at once forced to open bankruptcy. The retribution is just.

*A CONTRAST.*

Republicanism governed Maryland for six years, from 1861 to 1866, both inclusive at an expense of only thirteen millions of dollars, including all the extraordinary outlays of the war. In the two years succeeding, Democracy has squandered twelve millions of money for the people. Is comment needed?

The recent earthquake was "no great shake."—*Boston Post.*

As this was only a *first* shake our cotemporary at the "hub" may set it down as a warning of what *can* be done.

THE AGITATOR.—This paper, the organ of the friends of woman suffrage in the West, visits us regularly. Mrs. LIVERMORE strikes telling blows in favor of the cause she so much has at heart. We notice a call for a National Woman Suffrage Convention, at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th inst.

## New Books, Periodicals, etc.

AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ; T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. 1869.

Those who admire prose fiction of a high order, will receive with satisfaction the announcement that T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press, for immediate publication, a new and complete edition of all the novels and writings of the late Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Unfortunately, this lady, whose natural intelligence and talents had been improved by the highest culture, and who moved in the first circles of society, first in her native Massachusetts and finally in the South, died in the maturity of her powers—her writings remaining as a memorial of her worth. Into some of her novels she introduced incidents of her own childhood and womanhood. The whole of her works will be issued complete in twelve large duodecimo volumes. Two volumes will be published each month until the series is complete, *one volume on the first, and an other on the fifteenth of the month.* They will be printed on the finest paper and bounn the most beautiful style, in fine Morocco cloth, with a new, full gilt back, and sold at the low price of $1.75 each, in morocco cloth; or in paper cover, at $1.50 each. The first volume was issued on November 1st. 1869, and entitled "Linda: or The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole." The first volume, "Linda," contains a full and complete Biography of the late Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz, which has never before been published. The second volume will be issued on November 15th, 1869, and it will be "Robert Graham," a Sequel to "Linda; or, The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole." These will be followed *one on the first, and one on the fifteenth of each month*, by "Ernest Linwood; or, The Inner Life of the Author." "The Planter's Northern Bride; or, Scenes in Mrs. Hentz's Childhood." "Marcus Warland; or, the Long Moss Spring." "Helen and Arthur; or, Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel." "Courtship and Marriage; or, the Joys and Sorrows of American Life." "Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale: or, The Heiress of Glenmore." "Rena: or, the Snow Bird," a Tale of Real Life. "The Lost Daughter, and other Stories." "The Banished Son, and other Stories of the Heart." "Love after Marriage, and other Stories." This series will no doubt prove to be the most popular series of Novels ever issued in this country. They will be for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent per mail, post-paid, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

## Correspondence.

BOSTON, Oct. 13, 1869.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

I am in weekly receipt of the NORTH CAROLINIAN. I read it—I like it. I regard it as a light in a dark place. Next to food, the world needs light and knowledge. The world is not a very staid affair,—at best, it does change; and this is only substituting something that is deemed better than the thing we put away. It is a settled habit. This is the case with the South—her tack is altered, and old bottles will not do for new wine;—new bottles for new wine, is laid down by the law.

All the world agrees, that this new life of the late Slave States, is to uplift the people, and develope a country full of wealth, intelligence and happiness. Her soil, her productions, and her climate defy competition with any part of the globe. Cotton, sugar, grain, timber and tar, are the staples of wealth, and of prime necessity in every nation. So valuable are they, that all nations and people in harvest time, resort to this enviable land of natural wealth, with ready cash to buy with. Who so favored as the South?

If Cotton is not King, it is a "jewel of the realm," to use a phrase applied to wool, in the older Britain, when wool bore the same relation to manufacturing communities in Europe, that cotton does today.

Writers upon the current industry of the nation, set down the present year's crops of the South at five to six hundred millions of dollars, and this large amount only the 4th year of peace, the beginning of which, demoralization extended to the ordinary implements of agriculture, as to the people, for hardly a whole plow could be found in the South. Now here is a phenomena, worthy the sober thought of a great nation.

Let it be asked in all candor, what hands, what brains, save Southern, have produced this happy result? No others, we answer, and all voluntary; not a hoe lifted, except by the free will of the holder. What does it show but this, that the South hath chosen the better part, viz: "dropped politics and gone to planting." How easy, too, hath master and slave joined hands, and pressed mother Earth for the fruit of Industry, and how quickly it came forth. This is a spectacle seldom witnessed, and the world looks on with a glad face, seeing in it a great promise for the future of the South.

It may soothe the wounds of the South to know that the sad incidents of its war period exhibit no departure from the general laws of Civilization. Man is not strong, for miscalculations mark his entire history. His record is so largely *war*, that we wonder what time he had to clear up land and plow it, for seed time and harvest. We sometimes think that his improvements are all blunders, and his real intent given to war. But it is not all so. He has in his wrongs at last come to the right, though oft in this, the sword soonest does it. War is natural—a science; in simple language, it is the surgery for national maladies. No nation escapes its ravages—men and nations alike must be subjects of discipline to be strong; wisdom and knowledge are its fruits. In one sense, War is our natural parent, and Peace, the child of Art.

An ancient statesman lays down this solid maxim, "*civil order is held by the war-like virtues*"—the controlling force of all nations is its public opinion. Men change their minds about their own affairs, so do nations; and scarce a thing man buildeth, but what he altereth. How few laws stand in their originals, and governments share the same changing fates. It is recorded that the Roman Empire, from rise to fall, underwent fifteen changes, boxing the compass in matters of government. To plant ideas, rules of action, and in a while upset them, is common.

Slavery was an ill shrub, of our own planting, and the same authority terminated it. Its abolition allows us no originality, for we only followed the example of all enlightened nations in matters of this sort. The cost of the enterprise was very great, but its price is no more than the charges for keeping a wayward race quiet to Justice and Equality. Public blessings usually are not free gifts. Near eight centuries covers the period from a notable point in English history—the Norman Invasion, to the close of the elder Bonaparte. Undoubtedly England and her neighbors all this long time, were on their best behavior, yet Britain's political disorders at home in that period were too violent for the civil arm to control, and a civil war once on an average of twenty-three years, invoked the sword. With France, the sword in that time was drawn by Britain every twenty-six years, occupying thirty-nine per cent. of the eight centuries of time, say about three hundred years. England's total wars in the time under notice were eighty-seven, averaging one in every nine years. This exhibit shows us very clearly the cost of civilization. Convulsions and antagonisms of all sort seems to be parts of the great whole, in the beautiful system of nature, and the same aspects are plainly observable in the organizations of human society. We make headway only by putting one force against another force. The way right straight on is environed with something you have got to get rid of. To think is an enfeebled idea—to rally resources and put a right thought through, is manly.

Planting is essential to a livelihood, requiring skill and energy. Government too, is essential to society. Skill and energy it needs that no harm befal the subject. To understand it best, is to understand human nature best. To comprehend human nature best is to study the institutions of man, by tracing the outlines of his career in the past, all his weaknesses and strength, growth and decay, in all the ages gone by, will be repeated in the future.

This is the inheritage of man, from which there is no escape, except by a new creation. When civilization is in a healthy mood, it is forearmed. When Venice was in the zenith of her power she caused to be placed upon one of her fortresses this prudent maxim: "That city is happy that in time of peace, *thinks of war.*

To take apart the compound of human society we find but three main elements, and they are as follows: Industry, Education and Military art. The absence of either, sooner invites instability. To cultivate all these elements is to be forearmed.

Our own country is the newest born to the family of nations. Nature seems to have reserved its area for the best of all, for the development of all that makes man a power on earth for universal happiness. With propriety we can quote from an ancient bard of Britain, his address to his native Isle, as it is eminently applicable to us:

"Nor cold nor heat's extremes thy people fear,
But gentle seasons turn the peaceful year,
When teeming nature's careful hand bestowed
Her various favors on her numerous brood.
For the th' indulgent mother kept the best,
Smiled in thy face, and thus her daughter blest:
In thee, my darling land, shall never cease
Thy constant joys of happiness and peace.
Whate'er can furnish luxury or use,
Thy sea shall bring thee or thy land produce."

The future of this country is in the hands of the people. Two oceans are our boundaries, with the land all in one lot. Remote parcels we have none. Proximity is our national characteristic. This gives us advantage in labor and defence. All can choose their own climate at the homestead; any taste or occupation can be gratified. Forty millions of people working in harmony is a great power in the earth. Modern agencies in their hands will produce such wonders as no man dare write down, lest he be thought insane. In this great future the South is to play an important part. This she is preparing for in two ways: First, education. Second, the improvement of her soil. Education always shows what is best, and how to do it best. One foot of soil can be made to yield, with intelligent labor, what was usual to two feet. One uplifted hoe can do the work of two uplifted hoes. Rufus Chaote said on this point that "knowledge aided the coursest labor in products." No clear headed man can see much in the future to grumble about, but a great deal to be thankful for, and kindle a stout courage and live patriotism in his heart. Forty millions *a unit*, devoted to industrial improvement and public enterprises of education, philanthropy and physical development, is only paving the way for the greater glory of our nation, with its one hundred millions in the future. Let us be wise toward this future. To pull apart is loss; to pull altogether is gain. Let us be wise, too, towards our late trials as a people, and accept a maxim of plain philosophy, "that the mission of misfortune is to instruct."

W. S.

*A. M. E. Annual Conference.*

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, OCT. 23D.

Conference met (at Edenton) pursuant to adjournment; Bishop J. J. Moore in the Chair.

After the religious ceremony, the roll was called, the rules, and the minutes of previous session read, corrected and approved; at which time Prof. T. W. Cardozo was introduced to the Conference. On motion, the business of the Conference was suspended, and Mr. Cardozo addressed the Conference on the subject of Education. He spoke of his mission, and of the progress of the school in Elizabeth City; also impressed upon young ministers the importance of studying and qualifying themselves for the great work before them.

The Conference then adjourned to meet on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

4TH DAY'S SESSION—MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Conference met, pursuant to adjournment—Bishop J. J. Moore in the Chair.

After the religious ceremonies, the roll was called, the rules read, the minutes of the previous session read, approved and received. After which the Committee on Statistics reported—report received. The Conference then appointed a committee to wait on the Trustees of the White M. E. Church, to investigate the matter of the deed for this Church.

The Committee on Holy Orders reported; report received and adopted. The Committee on Journal reported; report was received. Then the Committee on Bishop's Salary reported, which report was laid on the table. The Committee on Division and Sub-boundary reported; report received. The Conference then adjourned, when the different societies of ladies, which are as follows, Daughters of Zion, Sewing Society, St. John's Tabernecle of Love and Charity, No. 8; Grand United Order of B. and S. Love and Charity, were introduced to the Conference in their beautiful dresses. The evening was taken up in listening to the very able address of Mr. J. H. Jones; after which the officers of the different societies came forward and presented their memorials in respect to the Bishop and Conference, which contained $30 and $10. Also $50 was presented to the Conference, from some kind white friend, whose name was not given.

5TH DAY'S SESSION—TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Conference met, pursuant to adjournment—Bishop J. J. Moore in the Chair.

After the religious services, the Conference took up the regular business, and the session was taken up in examining the candidates and hearing the committee's report on their different duties. The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the regular business of the Conference was adjourned for the ordination of the Deacons and Elders; after which, benediction by the Bishop.

6TH DAY'S SESSION—WED'SDAY, OCT. 27.

Conference met, pursuant to adjournment—Bishop in the Chair.

After the religious ceremonies, the Conference took up the regular business; after which the following committees reported: Committee on Temperance, Committee on Studies, Committee on Journal, Committee on Complaint; which were disposed of in order.

## From Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the payment at once, and without rebate, of the interest due on the first of November on registered and coupon bonds.

Col. Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service Department of the United States Treasury, has recieved through Adam's Express a neatly wrapped brown paper package addressed to him, and postmarked New Haven, Conn. Upon opening it $8,000 in counterfeit fractional currency dropped out, together with a letter from a well-known dealer in the "queer," saying that he had repented of his wickedness, and asking the Government "for God's sake" to cease pursuing him.

A clerk in the Treasury Department on Friday presented a coupon of the two-year five per cent. coupon notes (issued by Mr. Chase) for redemption, and the Treasurer of the United States refused to redeem it. His ground was that the coupon contains the distinct notice that it becomes void when detached from the note, except when detached by a Government officer. A question arising involving official opinion pro and con, the Secretary of the Treasury decides the case by approving the action of Treasurer Spinner.

Orders have been issued by Secretary Boutwell for the removal of every man holding office under the authority of the Tresury Department in Texas who favors the election of Hamilton to the Governorship of that State. The order disposes of a large number of the employees of the Custom House at Galveston, and the Collector of the port at Brownsville. Secretary Boutwell is determined that the Republican candidate shall be elected in Texas, if he can aid him with the patronage of his Department.

## Foreign News.

The Spaniards are trying to agree in the choice of a King. There are three distinct parties, each agreeing on *its* particular favorite but both disagreeing in regard to the others.

All the kitchen girls in a certain French city recently struck for higher wages, less labor and the privilage of having the company of their beaux in the kitchen. The mistresses granted the last named demand, which so thoroughly satisfied the girls that they resumed duty without troubling about more pay or lighter tasks.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cairo, Egypt, to take part in the ceremonies of the opening of the Suez Canal on the 16th of November.

The Government continues to embargo the estates of Cubans residing in foreign countries. The troops, for some time past stationed at Santiago de Cuba, have been despatched into the interior of the Island. Unimportant skirmishes are reported between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. Intelligence from Cienfuegos is in effect that the negroes on the plantations near that city lately repulsed a body of insurgents. A commission of German and French residents of Havana to-day called upon Captain General de Rodas and tendered their services. They desired, as a manifestation of their sense of the gratitude to the Spaniards, to be permitted to raise a reserve corpse of volunteers.

The Spanish men-of-war Pizarro and Austria have gone to Nassau, N. P., for the purpose of looking after the steamer Lillian. Serious frauds have lately been discovered in the Government bonded warehouses. The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Treasurer, and Capt. Gen. De Rodas are engaged in personally investigating the matter.

The furniture in the palace of Senor Aldama was sold by public auction by order of the Government. The insurgent Gen. Cavada has issued the following order to the forces under his command: "It is probable that the owners of plantations will begin to grind sugar cane at an early date, and the General expects his subordinates to burn the cane fields as soon as the cane is dry.

## Summary of News.

The Jewish Messenger says there are in the United States 250 synagogues.

It is said that hair combs are manufactured of old boots in Paris.

Ex-Judge Samuel J. Person died on the 30th.

Senator Ben. Wade is now in Washington City urging Cuban recognition.

General Belknap has been installed as Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

William Gedney has been appointed assessor of the first Virginia district.

Wilmingtonians want the special Court in that city abolished.

The Wilmington *Star* says there are no Ku Klux down there.

There will be 50,000 square feet of marble in the New York cathedral walls.

Threads of fine gold are twisted up in fashionable New York parlor carpets.

There is a man in Boston who made 50,000 pairs of doll shoes last year.

Mayor Oakey Hall has challenged Hon. Horace Greely to a public political discussion.

News from Kinston is to the effect that everything is quiet in that vicinity, and the crops are coming in well.

In Raleigh they call taking too much whiskey "climbing a log," and they climb a great many logs in that village.

Col. John W. Jenkins, a Wells republican, has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for Virginia.

George Peabody has arrived in England safe and sound, in about the same health as when he left here.

Attorney General Hoar is about issuing his opinion on exempting the salaries of State Judges from taxation.

Postmaster-General Cresswell in his annual report will recommend the abolition of the franking privilege.

Thirty-six million pounds of black tea have been shipped to Great Britain this season.

Sisters of the Stranger is the name of a society organized in New York for the relief of strangers in that city.

It is proposed to organize a rolling-mill company in Knoxville, Tennessee, with a capital of $150,000.

L. W. Barry, said to be the oldest printer on the American continent, is a candidate for door-keeper of the Tennessee House of Representatives.

Governor Hayes' majority in Ohio this year, with but nine counties unofficially reported, is 7,591, or a gain of 4,608 over his majority in 1867.

Robert Lincoln, of the martyr President, made his first political speech at Chicago last week, against the "Citizens' Ticket" for municipal and county officers.

The debt statement shows a decrease of nearly $7,500,000. Coin balance in Treasury, $117,000,000; currency balance, $7,250,000.

Ford's tobacco factory, in Lynchburg, was seized by direct order from Washington for alleged revenue frauds by means of counterfeits.

A survey of the Southern slope of Lookout Mountain, famous during the late war, in search of iron, coal and petroleum, is to be made.

A revival of religion is progressing near Lewis, Delaware, which is said to exceed anything of the kind known in that section for many years.

The Sheriff, his deputy, and the district clerk at Victoria, Texas, are all under arrest, charged with the release of a prisoner tried for murder.

A Maryland judge has decided that a law prohibiting a turnpike company from collecting tolls from funeral processions is unconstitutional.

Young orchards in the Northwestern States are beginning to yield heavily. Michigan is shipping larger quantities of winter apples than ever before.

The Baptist Convention of North Carolina holds its thirty-ninth session in New Berne, commencing on the 10th of November.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says, more forcibly than eloquently, that the Democratic party is trying to make the race with dead horses.

An evening paper has an Omaha special, stating that by a prairie fire near Fort Rice, one hundred Indians lost their lives.

A lot of extra flour was sold at the rate of $4,79, gold, per barrel, in Richmond, last week, and the current rates were but a little higher. That seems like living.

Dean Swift, hearing of a carpenter falling through the scaffolding of a house which he was engaged in repairing, gayly remarked that he liked to see a mechanic go through his work promptly.

The presiding elder of a Michigan camp meeting snatched a pipe from the mouth of one of his audience with such violence that he has now to answer in a suit for assault and battery.

Charlestown wants to be annexed to Boston, and the desire is becoming so general, that if it keeps on Boston will comprise all the territory between the Hub and Worcester.

The brave speech of Vice President Colfax against the Mormons has excited the Saints to a most sinful fury. They are full of threats and predictions. The well-aimed shot hit the mark.

The time allowed Father Hyacinthe by Superior of the Carmilites in which to return to his convent having expired without his doing so he has been dispossessed of all his charges.

President Grant, in a conversation with Senator Thayer the other day, expressed the wish that a special session of the Legislature of Nebraska would be called this winter to ratify the fifteenth amendment.

Secretary Boutwell directs the Assistant Treasurer at New York to give notice that the sale of gold and purchase of bonds will be continued without change, during November.

The bones of six men and forty-six horses have been found on the Opal fork of the Rio Grande river. They are supposed to be the remains of a party from General Fremont's expedition, lost twenty years ago.

The premium of ten dollars offered by the Batchelors' Club of Topeka, Kansas, "for the prettiest unmarried girl of fifteen," was awarded to Miss Clarence Morrison, a committee of editors deciding in her favor.

Judge Brooks, of the United States District Court now sitting at New Berne, sentenced Thos. H. Vinson, Friday last, so five years imprisonment at Albany Peninentiary New York for passing counterfeit money.

There were several disastrous fires in New York Wednesday, and among the buildings injured was the old North Street Church, over one hundred years old, and regarded as one of the landmarks of the city.

Since the first of October the balance of gold in the National Treasury has increased $2,001,392. The increase indicates the ability of Secretary Boutwell to carry out his policy of buying bonds and thus reduce the interest-bearing debt.

On Saturday last the revenue officer, seized the entire tobacco establishment of B. F. Merritt, near the market, in Newbern. They found many box heads on the premises with the old stamps intact. The proprietor had not been secured.

In Sheffield, Vt., a few days since, while Alvin Bradley was sawing in his mill, the saw going at the rate of one hundred and sixty cuts per minute, a squirrel ran into the mill, on to the log, and up the saw teeth into the loft, without injury.

Governor Chamberlain of Maine has started on a lecturing tour, which will occupy his time between now and the next session of the Legislature. The Senator question is considered virtually settled, and the public may rely upon Mr. Morrill's appointment; the announcement will be made in a few days.

The foundry and machine shops of the Talbot Bros., on 17th street, Richmond, were destroyed by fire. The loss on buildings, machinery and patterns makes a total of $165,000, upon which there is no insurance. The fire originated from the boiler after the workmen had left the establishment about 8 o'clock.

The Democratic leaders of Texas having abused ex-Governor Hamilton until their own people cried "shame;" now beslobber him all over with praise. By the fond and endearing name of "old Jack" they invite him to their whisky drinkings and pledge the return to the Democratic fold of another drunken old mutton.

In Tazewell, Tennessee, they have a natural monstrosity, a child with two heads, four arms, double thorax and abdomen, two separate and distinct vertebral columns, two hearts, two pair of lungs, and two genitals. The gender is feminine. They are united nearly face to face, and the unnatural production has three legs.

The most remarkable example of municipal financiering we have yet heard of is the case of Greenville, S. C., whose treasurer returns a balance of "cash on hand, two cents." This can only be excelled by the capital of some of the "bold" Wall-street operators, who, with greenbacks to the amount of $350, have been doing a daily business of millions.

Capt. Fry, the indefatigable special agent of the Post Office Department, last night brought to the city E. W. Murphy, a route agent on the Blackwater line, who had been detected in opening letters, and appropriating their contents. The case will be examined before United States Commissioner Chahoon.—*Richmond Journal.*

President Grant has pardoned Anderson, Patterson and Elsom, who were convicted at Richmond in 1868 of conspiracy to defraud the revenue, and sent to the Albany Penitentiary.

Elections were held Tuesday in the following States: New York, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnessota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, and Wisconsin.

When the new Union Hotel of the Leland Brothers in Saratoga is completed, it will be the largest hotel in the world. It will have a frontage of one thousand and fifty feet, five stories high. It is to be built of brick, and divided into nine compartments, almost fire-proof. The contractor is to finish this grand hotel by the first day of June next.

All the officers of the steamer Cuba were discharged by the Commissioner on the 30th, except A. A. Telfair, D. D. Murac, Nicholas Eling, Louis R. H. Gibson, N. D. Phillips, Louis French and John Lynch, who were required to give bail in the sum of $500 each for their appearance before the U. S. District Court, which meets on Monday.

Most of the planters in this section are now gathering in their peanut crop. A large area of ground was planted, but the severe drought so injured the growth that the crop will fall short. Gentlemen from the counties south of Petersburg informs us that they will not realize half a yield—in many instances not as much as that. This is very unfortunate, as large expectations were based upon this crop.—*Petersburg Index.*

Thos. A. Vinson, says the *Journal of Commerce*, convicted Tuesday, for passing a counterfeit and altered National Bank Note, raised from $5 to $50, was brought into the District Court yesterday, and on motion of D. H. Starbuck, Esq., District Attorney, His Honor, Judge Brooks, sentenced the prisoner to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, at Albany, N. Y.

During an extensive fire in New York, just before daylight on Wednesday morning, some burning fragments of wood were carried against the tower of the Old North Ducth Church, and it was entirely destroyed. The steeple was one of the old land marks of New York, having been erected when Peter Stuyvesent was Governor and the metropolis was called New Amsterdam, over two hundred years ago.

From the forthcoming report of Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, for the year 1868, the Washington *Chronicle* extracts the following unpleasantly suggestive paragraph—it can be found on page 37. When speaking of cattle, he says: "Pleuro-pneumonia attacked one herd in Prince George's county, Maryland, and four or five died. *The remainder were sent to Washington for beef,* and the disease did not spread."

Some young rascal, of somewhat the same size, complexion and build as Prince Arthur, palmed himself off in a house of revelry in Toronto, a few days ago, as the genuine Prince. He was accompanied by several other young scamps, whom he styled his brother officers. They ran up a bill of $100 and went off without paying. But the proprietors of the house were very glad to have the privalege of serving them.

We know that a gentleman in the Valley who is in much tribulation because a fine farm was recently sold, in which he was interested, and he failed to be present at the sale because he did not know the day of selling. He endeavored to upset the purchaser's claim; but the law had been complied with. The property was advertised according to the decree of Court, in the county paper. *He lost $500 by not subscribing to his county paper.—Virginia Gazette.*

Judge Henry Cooper, the newly-elected Senator from Tennessee is about 45 years old and is a lawyer of good abilities. He was a staunch Union man during the war, and is now conservative, holding liberal and tolerant views. While not being particularly brilliant, he will make a safe legislator in the national Congress. He is a brother of Edmund Cooper, formerly Private Secretary to President Johnson.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on the morning of the 28th ult., the inhabitants of the town of Forest, Ohio, were startled from their sleep by the explosion of a meteor of great brilliancy, in the southwest part of the heavens. The explosion was of such force as to shake the firmest houses and shatter the glass in the windows. There were three distinct explosions in quick succession. It was seen about two minutes before the explosion.

Gen. Franz Sigel, who heads the New York Republican State Ticket, as candidate for the office of Secretary of State, has taken the stump boldly in favor of the principles of the Fifteenth Amendment. As one who was an European Liberal, he is surprised to find a political party in this country opposed to liberal and progressive measures. If a man may be denied the right of voting because he is a black man, the General fears the time may come when he may be refused the same right because he is a German.

Garret Davis agreeably surprised the National Capital Convention at St. Louis by making a speech occupying less than two hours, but grievously disappointed the ambitious citizens of St. Louis by advising them to let capitals alone, and confine their ambition to the building of factories, the construction of railroads, and the development of the agricultural resources of Missouri. They had been awaiting the venerable Kentuckian for a week past, and anticipated great things from the speech he would make in favor of the measure which called the Convention together.

The secret of some of President Johnson's pardons is coming out. Last year he released John H. Sims, convicted in Western New-York of counterfeiting, and sentenced to pay a fine of $4000 and be imprisoned for a term of years. Sims procured a pardon through the efforts of a broker in that line—one M. F. Styles; and last week at Rochester, in the Circuit Court, a case between these two worthies was tried, in which Styles produced a written contract with Sims that he (Styles) was to be paid $10,000 if he got Sims a pardon. The pardon was obtained, when Sims repudiated the contract, claiming that it was made while he was in duress and under compulsion. He gained the suit, and the pardon-broker is out in the cold.

The Baltimore *Sun* says: Gen. McMahon, late United States Minister to Paraguay, who has just reached this port in the steamer Berlin, left the government of Lopez in July, when he received his recall. He says at the time of evacuation of Asuncion he left the United States legation in charge of the Italian minister, and one of the first acts of the Brazilian troops was to sack the house occupied by the legation, destroy the flag and take possession of some two hundred thousand dollars in specie which had been left there on deposit. To accomplish that object the iron safes were blown open with gunpowder, and the archives of the legation were scattered in the street, where a number of them were picked up by Mr. Worthington, then United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, who was on a visit to Asuncion.

An Omaha dispatch confirms the report that twelve survivors, under Nelson Bush, were murdered by Indians recently on the Republican river. A mail coach was attacked by Indians in New Mexico, on October 5th, and the driver, Col. Stone, and four soldiers acting as escort, were killed. News of the massacre having been sent to Apache Pass, a party of cavalry went in pursuit of the savages and killed twelve of them.

A couple of gay youths, forced to stop a few hours in a country town near Cincinnati, dropped in at a church where a funeral service was in progress, to "see who they were going to plant." They were marching with the rest past the open coffin, when one of them flung himself upon it and would not be removed, giving way to the most poignant grief. It was his father.

The Omaha *Herald* of October 20th gives some additional particulars of the murder of the surveying party of twelve men, under Nelson Buck, by the Indians. They started from Nebraska in June, and since the middle of July nothing was heard from them until Lieutenant Hawkins' Cavalry captured a squaw on the 26th of September, who told them of the attack by Indians of a band of white men at one of the crossings of the Republican River late in the month of August. According to her statement five were killed and six escaped. The party spoken of is believed to be undoubtedly that under Captain Buck.

The *Tribune* says many misfortunes have happened to the venerable *National Intelligencer*, not the least of which was the sesquipedality with which it was afflicted during the days of the "Lower Empire," by which we mean the Johnsonian Era. But a still darker destiny is reported to threaten its remains. It is averred that Pollard means to buy them up and reconstruct them into "a model Democratic organ." If we simply considered the amusement of mankind, we should earnestly desire the great Pollard to go ahead; but regarding the interests of "the Democratic party," to which we are tenderly attached, we must beg Pollard to desist; for, as "a Democratic organ," he would make the paper play such tunes that all hopes of resuscitating that moribund disorganization would be illusive.

The barn of Dr. F. N. Mullen, of Camden county, was consumed by fire on the night of the 9th of October. He was insured in the Home for $1,900. Payment of the loss was not due until ninety days from the time of notice of the fire,—say 12th of January, prox,—and, if paid before that time, the company has a right to claim a deduction of interest. We learn that the company has already paid the loss *in full,—waiving the ninety days and exacting no deduction.*

Such fidelity and punctuallity as this stamp the "Home" with entire reliability and will go far towards increasing its already great and constantly growing patronage. All success, say we, to our home enterprises of every character.—*Standard.*

We have heard and seen the Governor's proclamation commented upon with some severity. Bitter partizans will discover partizanism in everything, and, perhaps, the day has not yet come when any man can write such a paper without a betrayal of partizan feeling. The armed Ku Klux organizations existing in certain counties, consisting doubtless of a few bad men who were under the control of their bad passions, ought to be broken up as speedily as possible. No good man can or will defend their acts, and it is no justificafion and but little palliation to recount the former outrages of the opposite party. The time has come when every good citizen should feel it to be his duty to labor for the restoration of peace, and to consign to oblivion the animosities of the past.—*Salisbury Old North State.* (*Anti-Republican.*)

President Grant, says the New York *Herald*, is reported to have said, in a conversation with Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, on Wednesday, that "while he was on good personal relations with Judge Dent, he nevertheless felt bound by public duty to oppose his election and desire the success of Alcorn." In August last he had addressed Judge Dent a letter advising him not to connect himself with the conservative movement against the party now supporting Alcorn, the former being, he said, the enemies of the administration and government. Moreover, he had seen a published telegram representing Dent as having said that the President sustained him as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. This statement he had enclosed to the Judge, asking if the latter had been correctly reported. No reply had as yet been received; but it is manifest that the President is getting tired of brothers-in-law. He cannot let them take his name in vain, either in financial or in political speculations. He feels "bound by public duty," not by private relationship.

Gen. Kryzanowski, Supervisor of Geogia and Florida, reports under date of Oct. 12, that Jackson and Washington Counties, in Florida are under the control of an armed mob, which has risen to prevent the execution of the revenue laws. The leader of this mob is one James P. Caker, who is represented to be a wealthy and influential man. He has threatened Assistant-Assesssor Lowe of Marana with personal violence, and has challenged him to fight; and the officer writes to the Supervisor that he can only canvass his district at the hazard of his life. Assessor Wilson writes coroborating his assistant's statements. The Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., J. A. Dockery, writes to Supervisor Kyrzanowski that the State Tax Collector and his wife had been brutally murdered in Washington County, adjoining Jackson, and that there had been seven murders in Jackson County since the 3d inst., and that the Deputy Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue are in imminent danger. The Supervisor has called for troops.

The Washington *Chronicle* thus pathetically refers to the "unreturning brave."

Quartermaster General Meigs has issued two more volumes of the "Grand Roll of Honor," Nos. 21 and 22, recording the graves of fifty thousand Union soldiers, in addition to those registered in the preceding twenty books. Will this mournful muster of our martyred dead never cease? Will the long roll never end? We have grown so accustomed to the periodical issue of these volumes that their sad significance is no more felt. Our minds lose, as it were, the power to grasp the pregnant meaning of this terrible evidence of the cost of our great struggle for freedom. These numbers, which fall on the country almost without comment, represent 50,000 sacrificial lives—50,000 darkened homes—two army corps of men, who died that we might live.

The present numbers may excite some especial interest from the fact that they record the spot where rest the bones of the dusky martyrs of Fort Pillow—the victims of Southern chivalry. It is a suggestive fact that of these poor freedmen, the names of but three are known, all the rest on whom tell so early the bloody baptism of freedom sleep in nameless graves, unknown, but not unremembered

"On fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

The Government will, of course, lose no time in dealing sternly with the ruffians who have risen in Georgia against the execution of the revenue laws. They have prefaced their work by murder, and mean to do worse, unless we teach them that all the crimes of the decalogue are not to be committed in the name of liberty. The assassins who killed seven men in Jackson County, and brutally murdered the State Tax Collector and his wife in Washington County, can offer no plea whatever. Our laws are not murder-provoking, nor are our authorities, and the time has surely come when our Southern States should be protected in so much from disloyalty as from rampant villainy.—*Tribune.*

The ninth census to be taken next year, and the facts with reference to the production of the capital and labor of the country will be those of the current year 1869. All our citizens are interested in having the facts full and correct. If but half the agricultural products of 1969 shall be reported, the prosperity and the dignity of agriculture will appear so creditable to that occupation as it deserves.

An appeal is therefore made to the pride and the duty of every farmer, gardener and fruit grower to keep an accurate account of the results of his year's work. He should make a record of the quantity of wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, produced, pounds of wool sheared, &c., of the number and weight of his hogs fattened, of his beeves, sheep, chickens, &c., in order that there shall be no difficulty in making a true report of the census collectors. Some of the census agents may lack intelligence.—*Wil. Post.*

Dr. D. B. Simmons, late of Va., gave an account of earthquakes in Japan before the Geographical Society of New York. He said that the five islands which formed the Japanese

# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1869.


*THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.*

We call attention to the following new advertisement in this issue:

See Court order in matter of J. R. Brown against E. J Brown.

Mr. Bell requests those having work at his store to call for it. Read his advertisement.

## Local and Personal.

Wanted—several loads of fodder. Apply to us immediately.

☞ Registers of Deeds are informed that we keep Marriage Licenses on hand.

☞ Several gentlemen from Pennsylvania arrived on the Saturday evening Boat.

☞ "Mine host" PENDLETON, of Pendleton's Hotel, yesterday regaled his guests with big blue-fish—the first of the season.

☞ Hon. C. L. COBB has again returned. He proposes to remain at home until the meeting of Congress.

☞ The vacant lot on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets will soon be enclosed.

☞ The Virginia Annual Conference meets in Richmond, next week. The Ministers from this section will leave in a few days.

☞ We see that during our absence several improvements have been going on. We are glad to see this. Let there be no standing still.

☞ A footbridge has been erected over Poindexter creek. This opens up a shorter passage to the "Pennsylvania House."

☞ The public schools of this place are progressing admirably. We believe Pasquotank is in advance of most of the counties in the State in opening the schools under the new law.

☞ The Register of Deeds issued the following marriage licenses in October: William A. Halstead and Polly Ann Jennings; Henry Jackson and Penny Williams; Charles R. Jones and Alethia P. Coboon; Albert S. Morgan and Louisa A. White.

☞ Our Currituck friends are shooting wild fowl—Currituck Sound being alive with swan and geese, and duck of every kind. We return our thanks to Dr. MORGAN, of Coinjock, for an invitation to visit him for the purpose of slaying a few.

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN is the friend and advocate of Home Industry. We solicit and will gladly publish communications relating to Manufactory and Agriculture. Send us information in relation to improvements and progress of all kinds.

☞ The bridge over the ditch connecting the gutters of Main street with those of Pool, is in bad condition. The sidewalks of Church street should be made a little wider. A load of sand and a few bricks, Mr. Mayor, and nocturnal pedestrians will thank you.

☞ We trust that the large-hearted is our midst will be admonished by the frosty mornings we are having, that winter approaches apace. The beautiful Indian summer will soon be over, and then come days and nights of cold. Let not the mournful cadence of wintry winds be taken up by the children of want—let it not be responded to with the sighs of the unfortunate. Remember the poor!

☞ A few days ago our townsman Dr. W. G. POOL showed us several specimens of the genuine cork-tree which he has growing in his yard. It was quite a curiosity to us as we were not aware that it could be successfully cultivated so far North. It was grown from the seed planted in 1860. It is an evergreen and the leaves very much resemble those of the live oak found in this latitude.

☞ We learn that the ladies of Edenton will hold a Fair, Feast and Concert during the ensuing weeks of the Superior Court. A lecture on some scientific or literary subject will be delivered by Maj. JOHN W. MOORE, of Hertford County. The proceeds of the lecture, as also the funds raised by the feast and concert, will be appropriated towards the laudable and praiseworthy object of re-building the fence around the cemetery of the Episcopal Church. We doubt not the public will second the action of the ladies of Edenton, who are ever ready to proffer kind deeds of mercy and benevolence.

*Honeymoon Infelicity.*

This love story is from the pen of a New York reporter:

The proprietor of a down town hotel, whose wealth is enormous, being the possessor of a fine team, decided one day last week to indulge in a drive in the park, and one of his upper servants desiring to visit a relative in the neighborhood, he offered her a seat beside him as far as the entrance to the park, which was accepted. Arriving at their destination, the fair occupant did not alight, but continued in the company of the gentleman to Macombe's Dam, where the pair sat down to a sumptuous supper. Wine flowed freely, and doubtless many love passages were exchanged, for before returning to the city they had decided to become one. It being important that 'the ruby' should not have time to cool, the services of a priest were obtained, and the two were united that evening.

Of the movements of the bride and bridegroom for the next few days very little is known. On Tuesday afternoon they stepped from an elegant private carriage, and entered a house on Twelfth street, near Third avenue. It is said that the newly made wife became jealous of some attentions shown by her husband to the inmates of the house; at all events she astonished the people of the neighborhood by appearing at an open window in the second story, violently protesting that she would leave the house. Her cries attracted a large number of persons, who were astonished to see her climb out of the window and hang by her hands from the sill. The spectators stood breathless, and an involuntary cry arose as her grasp relaxed and she fell to the balcony below. She was unhurt, however, and was eventually induced to return to her room.

☞ The Methodist Sunday School Society of this place will hold its semi-annual meeting in the M. E. Church, on Sunday, 14th inst.—exercises to commence at half-past 2 P. M. The Committee are exerting themselves to make the programme interesting. Mr. J. P. WHEDBEE, late of this place, will address the Society. The public are invited to attend.

*A Terrible Steamboat Disaster.*

The Steamer "Stonewall," which left St. Louis on the evening of Oct. 26th, for New Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay and other freight, was burned on the 27th. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the boat was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than one hundred yards of the shore, and great confusion and terror prevailed. There were about two hundred cabin and deck passengers, a large number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity, and scores of men jumped into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming, but nearly all of these were lost. The steamer Belle of Memphis, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene during the progress of the fire and picked from the water all but one of those known to be saved.

The pilot, engineer, stoker, carpenter and 44 passengers are known to be saved. The captain, clerks and other officers, and many passengers were lost. All the books and papers of the boat were lost, as were all the cattle and other freight. Many persons died after reaching the shore from exposure. All the women and children were lost, nearly, if not quite all being burned to death. The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic. Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi or many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the Belle of Memphis, and were carried to St. Louis.

An interview with the assistant engineer of the ill-fated steamer by a telegraphic correspondent at Carbondale gets from him the following statement: The alarm was given at 6:30, and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flames and every person had deserted her. All that were lost were drowned, and none were burned. Of eleven women on board out three were saved. But one yawl was seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. No other life boat or life preservers were seen. The boat grounded 200 yards from the shore in about six feet of water. There were 40 cabin and 150 deck passengers and a crew of 60, in all about 252 souls, about 50 only of whom were saved.

The passengers rushed with such irresistible force upon the men having it in charge they were obliged to give it up. Williams then threw overboard a bale of hay, and getting on it drifted to the stern of the boat, where he encountered the boat yawl, containing six men and a woman. He was taken in, but having no oars they could not stem the current. Williams and the woman were put ashore, and the men made another attempt to reach the steamer, using the seats of the yawl for paddles, but the tide was too strong, and they were carried down the stream and seen no more. Vanderneut, Charles Williams and John Churchman, deck hands, are among the saved. Of the three ladies on board only one, Miss Gregg, was saved.

The flames spread with wonderful rapidity, fed by a strong wind, and the passengers in wild terror crowded the forecastle until forced overboard *en masse* and drowned each other. In the desperate struggle to free themselves, others would jump into the water whirl around in the strong current for an instant, and disappear forever.

ST. LOUIS, October 28—George W. Fulton, chief engineer of the Stonewall, arrived here on the Belle of Mississippi and gave some further particulars. Sixteen persons were saved by clinging to planks and sixteen more swam ashore. These are all, out of 250 or 260 souls on board, of whose positive safety there is any certainty. One man named Bennett was picked up and brought ashore, but he died soon after. The only officers of the boat known to be saved are George W. Fulton, chief engineer, Edward Falkerson, pilot, and E. R. Matson, carpenter. Fulton jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore, but coming in contact with a number of mules, he swam to and climbed in the wheel of the boat. While there the steam pipe burst, and the wheel revolved three times. He clung to it and was finally taken ashore in a skiff. Charles Williams, a deck hand, says he tried to smother the fire, when first discovered, with blankets, but the wind blew so strongly he failed.

CAIRO ILL., October 28.—The following are the passengers known to be saved from the steamer Stonewall, furnished by W. A. Cook, of Texas, who was a passenger: N. M. Mosheress, L. F. Joan, M. Marx, M. B. Breny, J. B. Swain, D. Jones, of New Orleans, V. Cook, M. C. Smellness, P. Humen, J. N. Stewart, J. Conway, Mike Kinley and brother, George Helmerons, of St. Louis; George and Nick Peret, B. Pere and wife, W. H. Mosbery, L. Swan, James Schwarz, Harmon M. Phillips, of Shreveport, Louisiana; J. Conross, Jas. Griffin, John Pierce, Dennis Moriarty, Dr A. W. Washburn, Dr. S. B. Innes, T. H. Carroll, J. H. Lynn, second engineer.

Of the 258 persons on board, only 38 are known to be saved.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSELL, Pro'r.

OCT 26.—Messrs Hill.——30.—B Paxson, Pa; Mr Christman.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r

Edward George, Seneca Falls, N Y; S M Stafford, Cabarrus county, N C; A L Conner, B H Varmatter, Bloomsburg, Pa; H Page and serv't, Edenton; O Gibbs, S H Barrow, Hyde county, N C; D W Hill, Norfolk; A W Magee, Petersburg, Va; R S D Holbrooke, Roanoke Island; Wm J Gordon, J W Mullen, Hertford; O Coke, Edenton; J B Tacts, Syracuse, N Y; P H Christman, Washington, D C; B Paxson, Catawissa, Pa.

### DEATHS.

COMMANDER.—Died, in this Town, on the 29th of October, 1869, GEORGE CHARLES, son of Miles and Fannie C. Commander; aged 1 year, 3 months and 8 days.

### Temperature at Elizabeth City.

*For the week ending Oct. 30.*

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on October 24, 64° in shade.
" 27, 36°

Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—51 3-7°.
Rain on the 26th.

### MARINE REPORT.

*For the week ending yesterday.*

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Wednesday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Schr Sue Cumming, Lyon, Baltimore, shells.
Schr Mary Frances, Hayman, Alligator, shingles.
Schr Native, Pugh, Chickamacomico, fish.
Schr Sidney, Beals, Camden, wood.
Sloop Butterfly, Almond, Norfolk, oysters.
Schr Fairfield, Davis, Beaufort, light.
Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Winton, lumber.
Schr Marietta, Willis, Beaufort, fish.
Stmr Hackensack, North, Balto, mdse.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Monday and Friday, freight and passengers, by D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, by D S S T Co.
Schr Native, Pugh, Chickamacomico, shells.
Schr Fairfield, Davis, Wilmington, corn.
Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, Georgetown, lumber.
Stmr Hackensack, Plymouth.

## THE MARKETS.

### Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Apples—New Green pr. bu. | 25 @ 50 |
| " Dried ₱ lb. | 6 @ 8 |
| Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb. | 20 |
| " Fresh " | 10 @ 15 |
| Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb | 24 |
| " Rib side | 22 |
| " Shoulder | 20 |
| " Hams, country | 18 @ 20 |
| " " sugar cured | 24 @ 26 |
| Butter—Country | 30 @ 40 |
| " N.Y. State | 50 @ 55 |
| Beeswax—₱ lb | 30 @ 35 |
| Beans—white Navy, | 1,50 |
| Cement—₱ bbl., | 3.50 |
| Corn—new, ₱ bu. | 55 @ 60 |
| Cheese—₱ lb | 28 |
| Chickens—Spring ₱ pair | 25 @ 40 |
| Cotton yarn—₱ block | 2,25 |
| " in seed, ₱ lb. | 5½ |
| " in bale, | 24 |
| " in lint, | 20 |
| Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb | 20 |
| Eggs—₱ doz. | 12½ |
| Flour—Super. ₱ bbl. | 6,00 @ 7,00 |
| " Extra | 7,50 @ 8,50 |
| " Family | 10,00 @ 12,00 |
| Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs | 2,50 @ 3,00 |
| " " dried " | 3,00 @ 4,00 |
| " Herring ₱ bbl | 8,00 |
| " " gross ₱ 1000 | 8,00 @ 12,00 |
| " " dried " | 12,00 @ 15,00 |
| Feathers—₱ lb | 25 @ 60 |
| Flaxseed—₱ bu | 2,00@2,25 |
| Hides—Dry ₱ lb | 14 @ 15 |
| " Green | 7 @ 8 |
| Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt. | 50 @ 60 |
| " Wrought " | 1,00 @ 1,10 |
| Lard—₱ lb | 20 @ 28 |
| Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft | 18,00 @ 22,00 |
| " Cypress " | 18,00 @ 20,00 |
| " Sap " | 12,00 @ 16,00 |
| " Lath " | 3,00 |
| Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl., | 2.50 |
| " Shell, " | 1.00 |
| Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs | 1,10 @ 1,20 |
| Oats, new—₱ bu. | 50 |
| Peas—Black ₱ bu | 50 to 75 |
| Black Eyed Peas | 1,00 to 1,10 |
| Pork—Mess | 37,50 |
| Potatoes—New ₱ bbl | 1,00 @ 1,25 |
| " Sweet ₱ bu. | 50 to 60 |
| Rags—₱ lb. | 3 to 3½ |
| Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000 | 50,00 to 60,00 |
| Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000 | 2,25 to 2,50 |
| " 12 " | 3,25 to 4,50 |
| Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu. | 2,25 to 9,00 |
| Wheat—new, white, | 1,25@1,50 |
| " red, | 1,00@1,25 |
| Wood—₱ cord | 2,00 to 3,00 |
| Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal. | 2,00 to 3,00 |
| Whiskey—₱ gal. | 1,75 to 2,50 |
| Yoepon—₱ lb. | 25 to 40 |

### New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109. Gold 128⅝. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 115¼. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 6s 47; new 38⅝. Cotton 29¼c. Flour: superfine from $5.45to $5.70; extra Southern $6.35 to $8.00 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.40@1.44. Illinois $1.28@1.30. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.00@1.04. Pork firmer at $33.50. Lard heavy; kettle 18@18½c. Whiskey $1.21@$1.22½. Rice 8¾@9c; Sugar more active. Coffee firmer. Molasses dull.

### Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 25½c. Flour dull and favors buyers, except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice $1.45. Corn firm; white $1.00@1.10; yellow $1.05@1.08. Oats 56@58c. Rye 1.16@1.20. Pork $33. Bacon quiet. Whiskey quiet at $1.17@1.18.


JOSEPH G. SPRUILL,

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS,

TEAS, &c.,

No. 27 Market Square, cor. Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

Cash orders for any article in this line promptly filled, at the lowest rates. [18–1m

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

*Corner Poindexter and 1st Ship-yard Sts.,*

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber having removed his Boarding House, is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.

July 1, 1869.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED, $75 to $200 per month, male and female, to sell the celebrated and original Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, improved and perfected; it will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. For simplicity and durability, it has no rival. Do not buy from any parties selling machines under the same name as ours, unless having a certificate of agency signed by us, as they are worthless cast iron machines.

For Circulars and Terms, apply or address, H. CRAWFORD & CO., 413 Chestnut St., 18–3m Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S

FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO., 18–4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18–3m

AGENTS CAN NOW GET TERRITORY FOR MARK TWAIN'S New Book, with 234 Engravings. Who has not heard of the author? Who has not laughed over his quaint sayings and queer ideas, fairly succumbed to his racy stories? Who has not thrilled with his fine descriptions, acknowledged the keenness of his satire and admired the frank and daring openness of his words?

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD or the NEW PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Agents rarely have so good a chance for money making, as this book will sell itself.

20,000 volumes printed in advance and now ready for agents. Circulars giving full information sent free. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 18–3t Hartford, Conn.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Cash Gifts, each | | $20,000 |
| 10 " " | | 10,000 |
| 20 " " | | 5,000 |
| 40 " " | | 1,000 |
| 200 " " | | 500 |
| 300 " " | | 100 |
| 50 Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each | | $300 to $700 |
| 75 " " | Melodeons " | 75 to 100 |
| 350 Sewing machines | " | 60 to 175 |
| 500 Gold Watches | " | 75 to 300 |
| Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at | | $1,000,000 |

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May* 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June* 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO., 18—3m 195 Broadway, New York.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

*In the Superior Court.*

T. B. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Grandy, dec'd, *against* Heirs at Law of said Intestate.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

The Administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate for purposes therein named, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Grandy and Thos. G. Ferrell, heirs at Law, are non-residents of this State; it is hereby ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for said heirs at Law to appear and make answer within forty-five days from the date hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, P. G. MORRISETT, Clerk of Superior Court, at office at Camden C. H., this 8th day of October, A. D. 1869.

P. G. MORRISETT, Clerk Sup'r Court.

16–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

*In the Superior Court.*

John S. Burges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins, *against* The Heirs at Law of said intestate and the University of North Carolina, and to the said Court.

The Administrator of Mary Wilkins having filed a petition in this Court praying an order to sell certain land belonging to said estate, for purposes therein named, and it appearing that there are no heirs at law of the said intestate known to said Administrator; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for the space of six weeks, for the heirs at law of the said Mary Wilkins (if there should be any), or the Attorney of the Trustees of the said University, to appear and make answer within forty-five days from and after the 23d day of September, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why Petitioner's prayer shall not be granted.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, Oct. 1st, 1869.

WM. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk Sup'r Court.

15–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

*In the Superior Court.*

T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, dec'd, *against* Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley, Nathan Bagley, Jr., Mollie E. Bagley and Laura Hudgins.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley, are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, that the said parties appear at the next Term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held at the Court House in Hertford, on the eighth Monday after the first Monday in October, 1869, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Special Action, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

EDW. C. ALBERTSON, Clerk Sup'r Court.

15–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

*In the Superior Court.*

James L. Ball, Adm'r of Robert Hosea, *against* Robert, Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood.

The Administrator, James L. Ball, in the above cause, having filed a Petition in said Court to sell the land belonging to the Estate of his Intestate to pay the debts outstanding against said Estate, and it appearing to the Court that the Defendants Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood reside beyond the limits of the State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, said State and County, once a week for the space of six weeks from this date, for the said Mary Jane and Bartlett Hood to appear before the Court, on Friday, the 12th day of November, 1869, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted.

Witness, WM. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, this 28th day of September, A. D. 1869.

W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk Sup'r Court.

14–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of George Jackson, dec'd, I hereby give notice that on MONDAY, November 8th, 1869, I will sell, at the late residence of the said George Jackson, all the personal property belonging to his estate.

Persons having claims against the decedent are hereby notified to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to me, at or before October 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah D. Stokely, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment. W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Hezekiah Jackson, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Charles Kinney, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6. 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration, de bonis non, upon the estate of Edmund H. Chancey, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Newton R. Sawyer, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT letters of administration upon the estate of Levi Munden, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said decedent to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870: and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL, Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15–tf


Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.


## BANKING & INSURANCE.


NORTH AMERICA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED, General Agent, July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway, NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

*"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!*

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

*Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.*

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; DR. P. JOHN, HON. C. C. POOL, C. W. SMITH, R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*; HON. JOHN POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL, WM. UNDERWOOD, A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL - - - | $1,000,000 |
| Security by State Laws - - | 2,000,000 |

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.


## PROSPECTUSES.


N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE, 8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

FIRMELAN GRAPE.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish a limited supply of this new and very superior grape—stock direct from Iowa vineyards—pronounced the best table and wine grape of America. It is earlier than the Hartford Prolific. Sent by mail at $18 per dozen. A large stock of the leading varieties of grape vines, of superior quality, very low. Cash must accompany all orders. HENRY M. PRICE, M. D. 14–1y Scottsville, Va.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND. Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869–1y.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent, Land & Lumber Co. Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., corner William and John streets, New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolin, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Reader and Speller; Davies' Arithmetics; Monteith & McNally's Geographies; Monteith's History of United States; Beers' System of Penmanship.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Educational Bulletin," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the publishers, or C. W. LAMBETH, Publishers' Supt. of Instruction, ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C. 17–3t


## LAND SALES.


A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address WM. UNDERWOOD, President. Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869–tf.

SUPERIOR COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank, I shall, on MONDAY, the 8th of November, 1869, offer at public auction, before the Court-house door of said County, the following tracts of LAND belonging to the estate of the late Edwin Reid: One tract of one hundred and thirty acres (130) more or less, bounded by the lands of Wm. G. Banks on the East, Newbegun Creek on the North and West, and the main road to Salem on the South; one tract of six acres (6) more or less of pine thicket, joining the lands of Thos. B. Reid and others.

TERMS OF SALE:—One, two and three years' credit from Jan. 1st, 1870, with interest from that date, when possession will be given, excepting *two hundred dollars* to be paid in cash on day of sale. This 14th of September, 1869.

B. B. REID, Adm'r. Sept. 30–5w.

READ! READ!! READ!!!—

A CHANCE FOR ALL TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James M. Ferebee, I shall, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1869, offer for sale at public auction, at the Court House door in Currituck County, a large portion of the LANDS conveyed by said Trust, situated in said County, and embracing the finest farming lands in the State, to-wit:

THREE THOUSAND ACRES!

One thousand of which is arable, seven hundred being cleared land and in the highest state of cultivation, and three hundred being woodland. The one thousand acres of farming land will be divided into four or five small tracts, upon which there are good tenement houses and sufficient improvements for a family to reside. The balance of the tract embraces about

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF SWAMP LAND,

said to contain the finest Cypress, Juniper and Pine timber in the County.

TERMS OF SALE:—For the farming lands, one-half cash by 10th January, 1870, when possession given; balance by 10th January, 1871, with interest from 10th January, 1870. For the swamp lands, one-half cash, immediate possession given; balance in six months from day of sale. Title to all the lands retained until purchase money is paid.

The growing crops and the privilege of putting

## Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

*The Coming Farmer.*

Farming, on this particular planet, had a very auspicious beginning; but the first farmer, a tenant at will, was turned out for trespass, and things have been at loose ends ever since. Agriculture, however, has always been, and will always be, the index and exponent of man's condition and character. As farming improves, society improves; as farming declines in any country, society retrogrades with it. Tell me how a people obtain their food and clothing, and I will tell you just what sort of a people they are. If they go hunting through the woods, picking through the bushes and fishing along the streams for their dinners, they will have neither time, disposition, nor ability to read the newspapers, study the sciences, or practice the fine arts. Not till thorough tillage and a diversified agriculture guarantee abundance will men look calmly into things aesthetical and spiritual. Not till there is enough in store for winter will the deep problems in mathematics and philosophy be solved. A precarious mode of living demoralizes and dwarfs all the faculties, moral and phisical. So long as we indulge in eating every day, and think it necessary to clothe ourselves, farming will remain the center and substance, the bottom and bulk of our earthly doings—it holds the fountains of human life. Improved agriculture does not follow improved society; improved society follows improved agriculture. First the breakfast, then philosophy and the moral lesson.

He is a miserable bungler who begins with abstractions. Science is simply the process of growing corn and spinning wool; religion tells us what to do with the corn and the wool. Pursuing the great business of getting a living, we have stumbled upon some of the principles or laws that underlie it, and that is all the "science" worth speaking of. Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, partners in business, have furnished the occasion and the incentives to discipline and discovery. When improved implements, and labor-saving machinery enabled farmers to raise better crops with less labor, then there was time and opportunity for elegance, luxury, education and refinement—then it was that neat or stately mansions succeeded the rude cabin, and boorish manners were softened and refined. This brings us to this year of grace 1869. What's in The Future?

The farmer of forty years ago ate plain food, traveled on foot, on horseback, or in a hard, open vehicle, wearing "home-made," rudely fashioned with strong seams, and well fastened buttons; his son to-day rides on cliptic springs with soft cushions underneath, and an elegant cover overhead; clothed in garments modeled by an accomplished artist—the father was patient under his heavy tasks, the son is looking for a still easier way of getting a living. This change, so great, so sudden, and so sadly looked upon by the patriarchs of our Agricultural Israel, took place just when the Herculean labors of clearing up and fitting the new farms had been accomplished, and mowers, reapers, threshing machines, and horse hoes came in to shorten and lighten the labors of the farm and augment production.

If farm labor is lightened as much during the next forty years as in the past, farmers will be the gayest people among all the tribes; and if improvement goes on indefinitely they will ride leisurely and luxuriously over their fields, putting neither their hands nor their feet to vulgar work, gathering rich harvests by steeds and steam. It is more absurd to suppose that "improvement" will stop where it is than to suppose that it will dismiss labor, and retain only recreation. Whatever else is doubtful, progress is a certainty.

What will the future reveal? We are all anxious to know in what shape the "coming farmer," will come! Looking through the misty centuries do we see him in a skeleton buggy, with a fast horse, a cigar in one corner of his mouth, a diamond pin, and a drink at each end of the route? Does he keep servants? Would he accept office if persistently "brought forward" by admiring friends? Is he troubled with the dyspepsia, and does he eat brown bread? Does he complain of his school tax? Does he borrow his neighbor's half-bushel? Does he invariably return it? Are his gates always in order? Will he take his wife along when he don't go strictly on business, and sometimes when he does! Will he always let his wife have a horse to go to the sewing society, and habitually speak well of that charitable institution, even though buttons are missing from his own shirts? Is he fond of heavy bread, occasionally? Does he think as much of his kitchen garden as his corn field? Does he cultivate the Doolittle raspberry extensively, plant pears as often as the blight kills the trees, and never come to the conclusion that strawberries cost more than they come to? Are all his animals thoroughbred? Has he improved his Suffolk pigs till they will grow fat on the water that has leeched through a corn field? Does he come in to his supper at five o'clock and leave his dirty boots at the back door.

Will he quit "selling out," stick his stakes for life, beautify and adorn the homestead, so that his daughter must have an extra good offer of marriage before she will consent to change either her name or her abode; and his son will be glad to spend his days mid the associations that cluster round the spot hallowed and improved by a long line of ancestors?

The coming Farmer will be as ready to buy an addition to his library, as an addition to his farm. He will value social pleasures, domestic comfort, moral and intellectual culture, higher than money at interest. Systematic and moderate labor will strengthen and develop his body and his mind, and he will leave off, and *his wife will leave off*, those untimely and unreasonable toils that forbid mental and moral culture, inflict rheumatic pains, and premature death.

Trades and professions supported by vice and folly will vanish out of sight; farming belongs to the Millenium; whatever exalts human nature will improve agriculture. The Coming Farmer will be the Model Man.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### *Keeping Grapes.*

If you wish to keep grapes through winter take boxes the size of candle boxes; nail pieces across the ends to lay slats on; put in the bottom a newspaper. Have ready a dish of hot sealing wax, and dip the ends of stems in this. Put in a layer in the box carefully, then a paper, then grapes again, and so on till full, not more than three layers in a box. Nail up tight; keep in a cool, dry place, until cold weather; then place in a dry cellar. Grapes in this way will keep till March.

The grain threshing should be done as early after harvest as may be practicable, in order that advantage may be taken of the market, to sell when it is likely to bring the best price.

Lands that are overstocked not only yield less food, but the animals pastured upon them make a less yield in beef or milk than when the stock is in proportion to the capacity of the lands for producing food.

### *Preparation of Whitewash.*

Whitewash is one of the most valuable articles in the world when properly applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but conduces greatly to the healthfulness of all buildings, whether of wood or stone. Out buildings and fences, when not painted, should be supplied once or twice a year with a good coat of whitewashing, which should be prepared in the following way:

Take a clean water-tight barrel or other suitable cask, and put into it a half bushel of lime. Slake it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and in sufficient quantity to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slaked. When the slacking has been thoroughly effected, disolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and one of common salt; these will cause the wash to harden, and prevent its cracking, which gives an unseemly appearance to the work.

If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be communicated to the above wash, by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl or lead color by the addition of lamp, vine, or ivory black. For fawn color, add four pounds of umber, Turkish or American—the latter is the cheapest—one pound of Indian red, one pound of common lampblack. For common stone color, add four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamp-black. This wash may be applied with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much superior both in appearance and durability to the common whitewash.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

A disinfectant, which, from the newness of its employment, may be called a fresh discovery, is rapidly coming into favor in France, to the exclusion of chloride of lime. This new agent is carbolic acid, or impure phenic acid. Chloride of lime not only has an insupportable odor, but rapidly absorbs the humidity of the atmosphere, losing thereby part of its efficacy—may, more, it provokes coughing, and reacts on the respiratory organs. In well-ventilated out-offices the matter is not so serious, but in buildings where animals are "cabin'd, cribb'd, and confined," the use of chloride of lime becomes grave. Carbolic acid, on the contrary, presents none of these objections, and it is cheaper; it may be combined with lime, and used either in the form of a powder or as whitewash—the latter is the best, and has the peculiar effect of chasing away insects. A good way to prepare it is to add to 20 pounds of quick lime about three pounds of the acid—which costs about twelve sous a pound—when a pale, rose-colored powder results. To make the whitewash, it is best to add a pint of water, immediately after employing the acid, pouring more water till the necessary consistency be attained. It may be remarked that this acid forms a "perfect cure" for the bites of venomous animals. Dissolve it in double its weight of spirits of wine, and add 100 parts of water.—*Rural World.*

### *How to Revive the Sheep Trade.*

"G," Brownsville, Pa., suggests that companies be formed in every sheep-growing county in the country "to purchase and pelt as many of the worst sheep" as the company can raise money by subscription to pay for. He thinks "some counties would raise as much as $1,000 each" for the purpose, and that "there would soon be a very great scarcity in sheep"—that the best will be saved—that an active trade in sheep will ensue, &c., &c. We would ask our correspondent if he ever circulated a subscription paper for any object—even a religious one? If not, we advise him to test the feasibility of his plan by trying an experiment in Fayette county, Pa., (in which Brownsville is situated.) If he there raises $1,000 for the purposes he mentions, it will be a good start, and, as Mr. Patch used to say, show that some things can be done as well as others. Seriously, we apprehend our friend has never tested the virtues of a subscription paper!—*Rural New Yorker.*

### *Value of Poultry Manure.*

A foreign writer says: "In France, as well as our own country, most eminent chemists have proved by analysis, that poultry manure is a most valuable fertilizer, and yet, for want of proper system in housing poultry, it has not been rendered available to rural economy. The celebrated Vauquelin says that when the value of manures is considered in relation to the amount of azote they contain, the poultry manure is one of the most active stimulants: and when, as a means of comparison, the following manures are taken in parts of 1,000, it will be found that—

| | |
|---|---|
| Horse manure contains | 4.0 parts azote. |
| Guano, as imported | 40.7 do. do. |
| Guano, sifted of vegetables, etc. | 53.0 " " |
| Poultry manure | 83.0 do. do. |

### *Why Farmer's Sons Leave Home.*

The farmer first fails to instill it on the mind of the child that he is working for kindness—in other words, to please his father. There are few children who will not love to work if they know this. Then he neglects to treat his son as a companion, a helper, and a counselor instead of servant. He fails to impart to him his plans of improvement, and such things as will interest him and fix his attention on the farm, and consequently he fails to awaken his interest in behalf of the farm. He forgets to teach him the immense advantages and benefits of the farm, as compared with other callings, and, lastly, fails to show him enough of the world that he may understand these things for himself.

### *Plaster for Land.*

I notice that some of your correspondents recommend the use of a bushel of plaster to the acre. I have, during the last six years, used plaster, varying from sixteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre, and obtained the desired result—a good crop of clover, the only crop upon which I use it except corn. What quantity of plaster per acre does the *Rural* recommend?—P. S. G.

We have sown a great deal of plaster broad-cast on grass and grain crops, and never exceeded one bushel per acre; we have used less without perceptible difference in immediate results.

It has been found by experiment that dry, pulverized earth makes an excellent dressing for ulcers and purulent wounds. It not only absorbs the bad oder arising from the matter discharged, but seems to exercise a healing influence, causing a healthy granulation to take place and greatly diminishing the inflamation. If all is true that is claimed of this new curative agent, it is a discovery only exceeded in importance by that of quinine for fever and ague, ether and chlorofom as æsthetics, and belladona as a remedy for scarlet fever.—*Selected.*

In India, where a horse can and will not draw, instead of whipping or burning him, as is frequently the practice in more civilized countries, they quietly get a rope, and attaching it to one of the fore feet, one or two men take hold of it, and advancing a few paces ahead of the horse, pull their best. No matter how stubborn the animal may be, a few doses of such treatment effect a perfect cure.

Some of the Canada farmers have struck a good idea; they have formed themselves into seed clubs, each one to raise choice seed of some one kind for the rest of the members.


## MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-perilodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6, Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor, and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" saved my life after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.
Littleton, N. C., August 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

## BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds.
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for cost,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of prisoner with surety,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll.
Officers Fi. Fa.,
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Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " " with Fi. Fa. clause,
" " Sci. Fa.;
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.
Address NORTH CAROLINIAN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

## PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

*The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.*

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

## FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

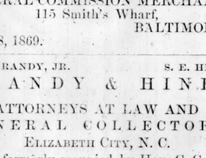
I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

STIEFF PIANOS.



The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

References who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER ARMBRUSTER. JOHN G. ARMBRUSTER

P. ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

GENERAL

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 133 North Water St., Phil'a Pa.

Consignments of grain and lumber respectfully solicited. 11—1y

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
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July 8, 1869.

C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTORS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool. July 1, 1869—1y.

JAMES W. HINTON. W. W. CHAPLAIN. JOHN GOODE, JR.

HINTON, GOODE & CHAPLAIN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

☞ We have entered into arrangements with prompt and reliable Local Attorneys by which collections will be make through our firm at the same rates as if the claims were sent directly to them. 13-3m

HAMBURGER BROS.,

EXCLUSIVELY

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,

SEGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &C., &C.,

No. 6 Wide Water Street, Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

Also sole agents for the brand "Dabney" chewing tobacco.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments. 11—1y

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MARVIN'S

PATENT

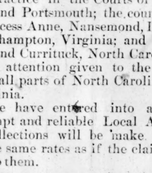
Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S



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Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

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VAULT DOORS,
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FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

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Principal Warehouses { 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Phila. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O

And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States.

## MEDICAL.

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulatioi is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinery passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his provitence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

LABORATORY AND OFFICE No. 6 MAIN STREET, Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6—5m

## LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

*GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.*

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
*Elizabeth City, N. C.*

LOT NO. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT NO. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT NO. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS NOS. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT NO. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT NO. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT NO. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT NO. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT NO. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT NO. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT NO. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT NO. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT NO. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., containing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

## LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared, very productive. This is a very desirable little farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $1,000 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, one mile from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm consists of about one hundred of which are in wood timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton. There are two sets of good buildings, about equidistant from each other, and can be conveniently cut off in four 100 acre farms, each with necessary buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 in wood. It will be sold in separate lots.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, near navigable water. Has a fine two-story house with ten rooms, in splendid order. The farm is very productive in wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the best farms in the State and is now in good condition, contains 